

FSTS - MONTHLY SECTOR UPDATE

No: 16

May 2021

1. Background/ Introduction:

This report includes a description of the food security situation during May 2021 based on the weekly reports and monthly update reports by the Governorate Focal Units (GFUs) from 12 governorates, namely Aden, Abyan, Lahj, Al dhalea, Shabwa, Hadhramaut-Mukalla, Hadhramaut -Seiyun, Amhara, Taiz, Marib, Aljawf and Socotra. The weekly and monthly update reports include price data for locally produced and imported food commodities and other basic materials, which are collected from six marketing centers in each governorate, including three in the main cities and three in the rural, in addition to health and nutrition indicators related to access and uses of food, as well as climate data were also collected for four governorates in the Aden hub, which are Dhalea, Elkod-Abyan, AlShahr-Hadramout Sarfeet-Almahrah and Almaafer -Taiz.

The total number of targeted indicators reached 135, including retail and wholesale prices of food commodities and the prices of various agricultural inputs, 100 indicators that include the prices of grains and legumes, vegetables, animals and animal products, prices of imported food commodities, fuel, exchange rates for the dollar, irrigation and drinking water. The total indicators of factors (determinants) related to food security reached 19 and qualitative indicators 16.

2. Food Availability:

2.1 Local Production & Inputs:

Agricultural Production:

The month of May 2021 witnessed the sesame harvest season in the coastal areas, and there is a continuation of the local production of tropical fruits, bananas, papayas, lemons and mangoes, and many vegetables were available in the market, especially tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, onions and eggplant from the northern highlands.

2.2 Importation:

The following table represents the imports of basic food commodities from the ports of Aden - Shahn - Al-Wadia - Socotra, as well as aid for the month of May 2021, Where the total amount of basic food commodities imported, including food aid for the World Food Program during the month of May 2021 to sea ports and land ports, amounted to (241347)

tons, and the percentage of wheat was 56%, cooking oil by 25%. Rice 15%, flour 2%, milk 1.5%, sugar 0.5%

Table 1. Imports of Basic Food Commodities (ton) During May 2021

Commodities	Aden	Mukalla	Shahen	Alwad eah	Socotra	Total	Aid	Total	%
Wheat	108085	0	0	0	0	108085	27000	135085	56
Flour	2695	730	1209	0	520	5154	0	5145	2
Rice	21382	11600	2912	20	189	36103	0	36103	15
Sugar	1080	0	100	0	50	1230	0	1230	0.5
Cooking Oil	34874	1566	6913	102	0	43455	16170	59625	25
Milk	3411	232	325	182	0	4150	0	4150	1,5
Total	171527	14128	11459	304	759	198177	34170	241347	100

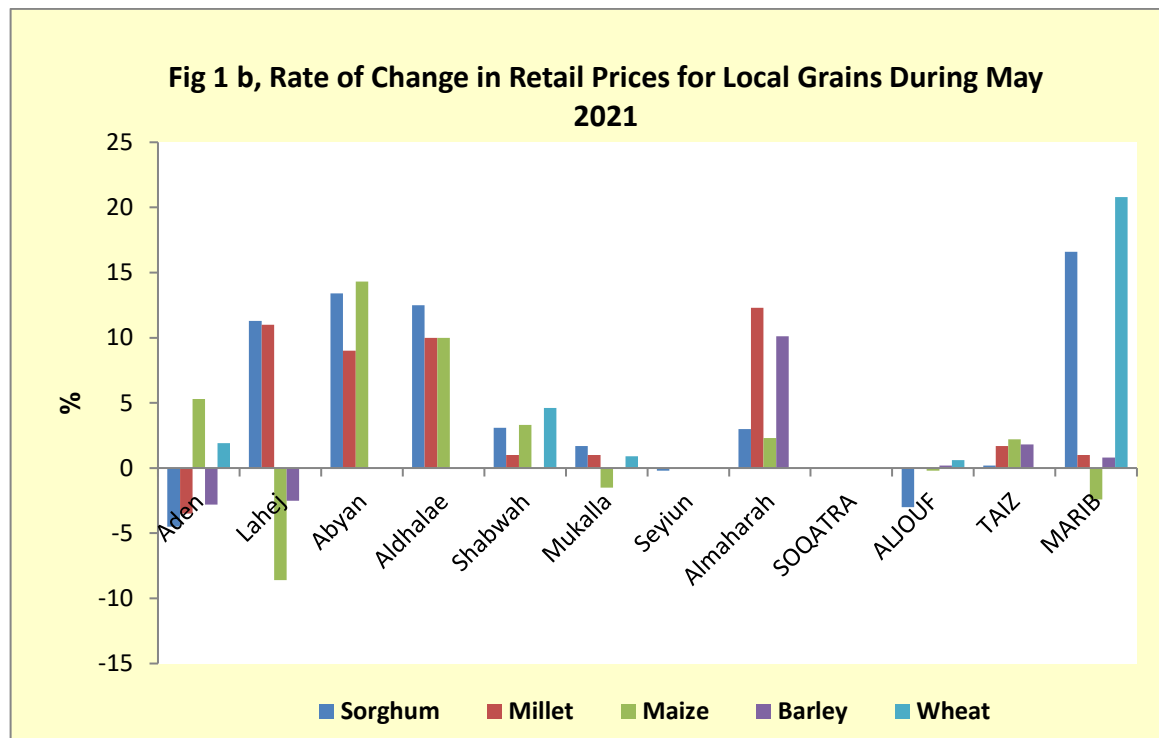
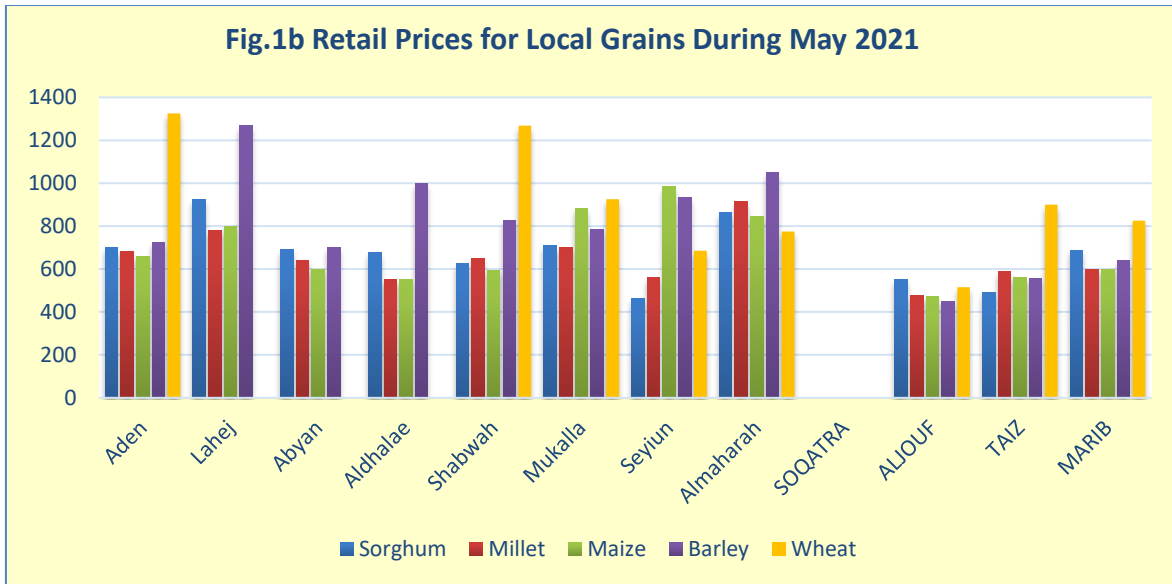
2.3 Food supply and availability

Food was available throughout the month of May 2021, but there are difficulties faced by most of the population in accessing it due to the high prices, although the supply of food commodities is available throughout the month.

3. Food Access:

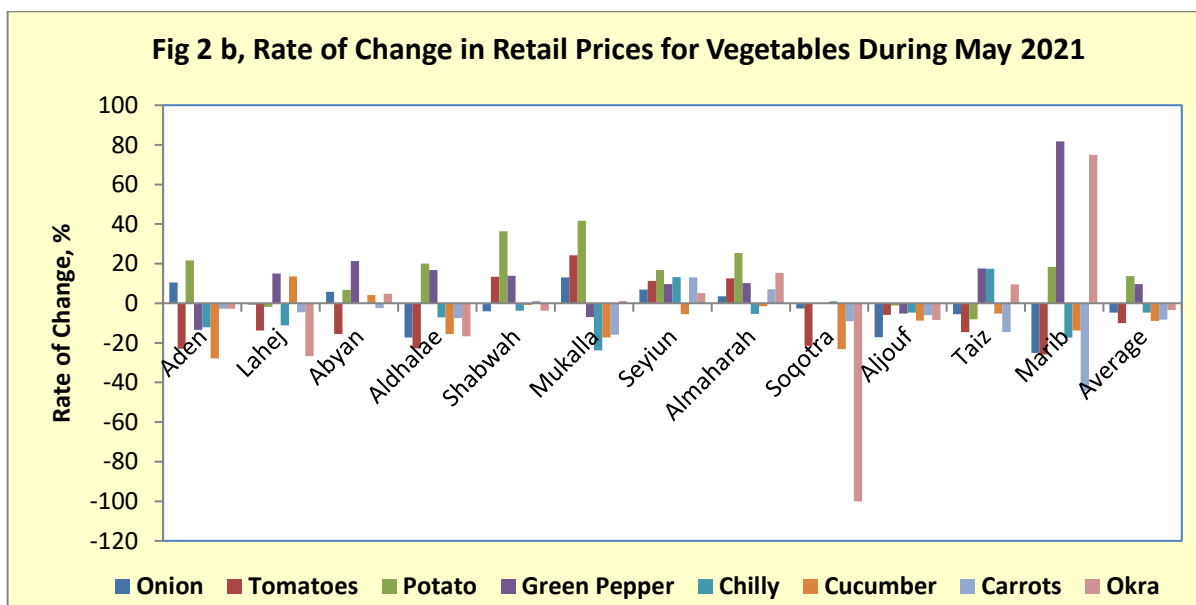
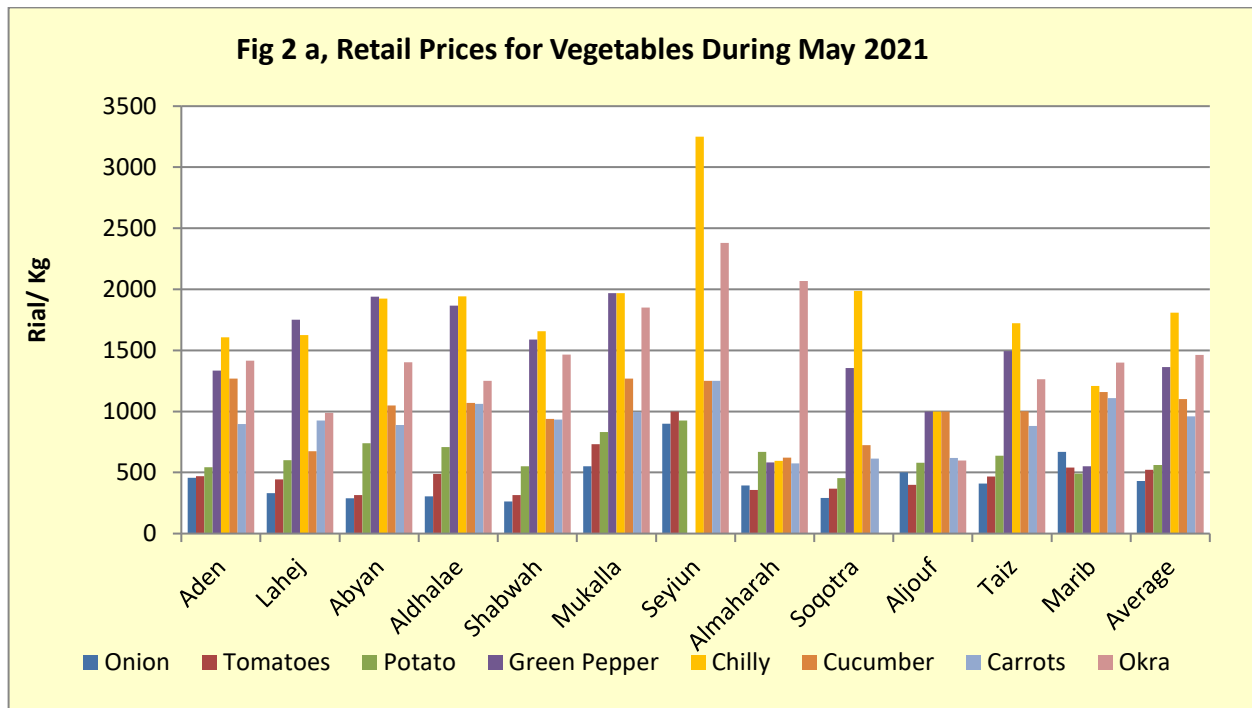
3.1 Market and Staple Food Prices

Retail prices for local grains, most of the locally produced cereals were available at the city or rural markets in the targeted governorates. The average retail prices of sorghum, millet, maize, barley and domestic wheat were 671, increase 5.1%, 649, increase 4%, 686, increase 1.4%, 812, increase 0.7%, 902 increase 3.4%. The highest price for sorghum was 836 in Almahra, millet 913 in Almahra, and maize 983 in Seiyun, barley 1267 in Lahj wheat 1325 riyal/kg in Aden, while the lowest price for sorghum was 462 in Seiyun, millet 475 in Al-Jawf, maize 471 in Al-Jawf, barley 450 in Al-Jawf, and wheat 515 riyal/kg in Al-Jawf. (Fig 1a and 1b).



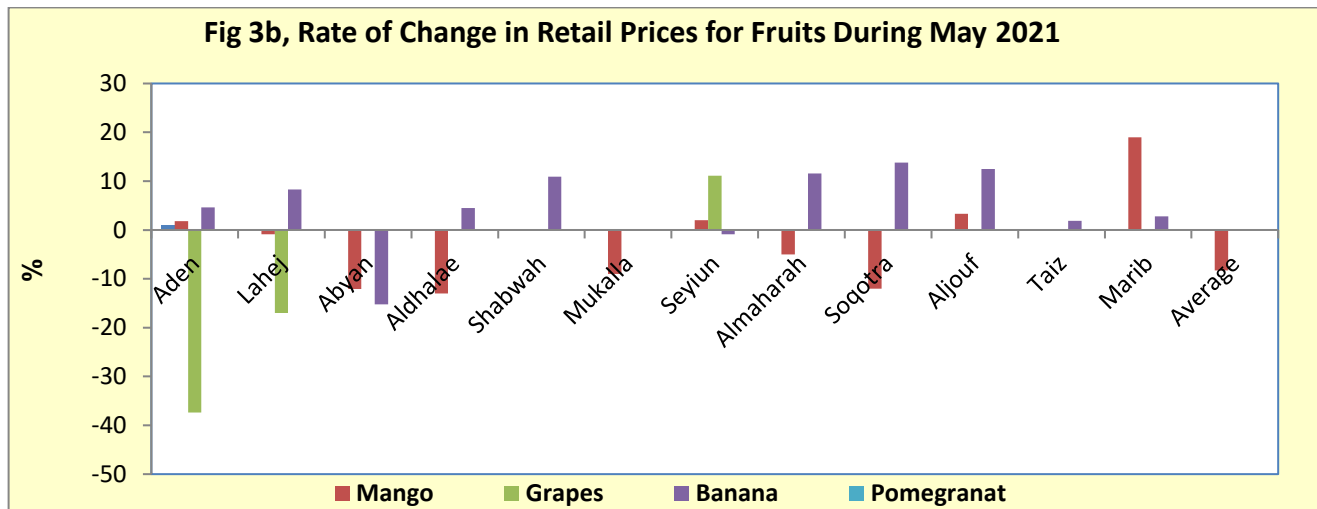
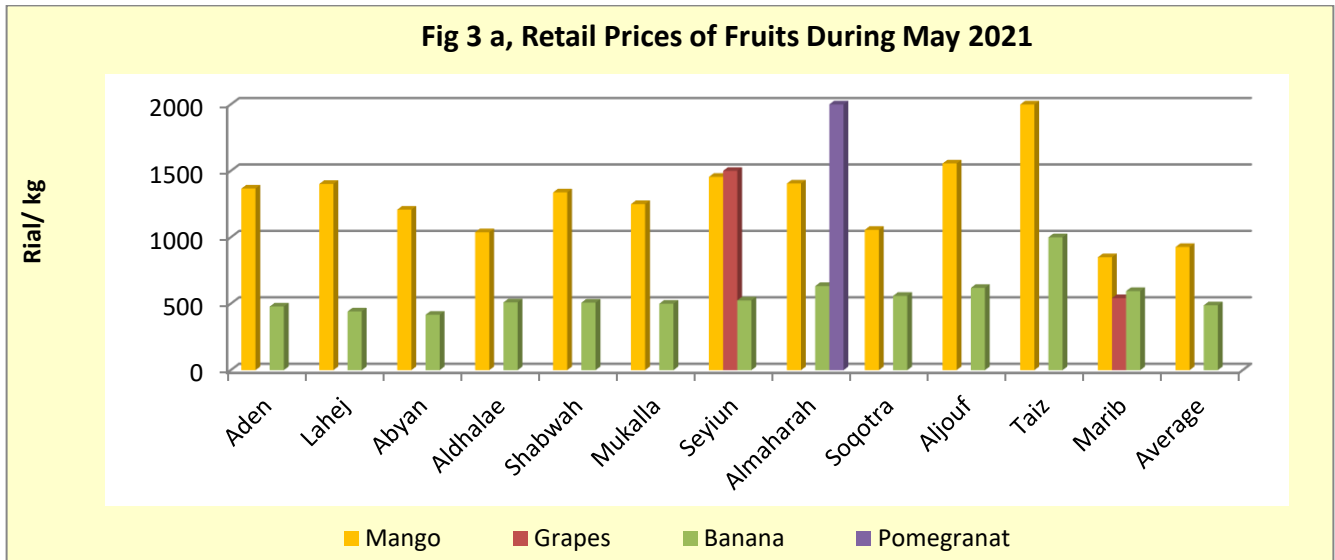
Retail prices for local vegetables: Average retail prices for onions, tomatoes, potatoes, green peppers, cucumbers, carrots and okra, 809 decreased 4.8%, 468 decreased 10.1%, 637 decreased 13.7%, 1493 decreased 9.7%, 1722 decreased 4.8%, 1003 decreased 8.9%, 881 decreased 8.2%, 1462 decreased 3.4%, respectively. The highest price of onions reached 900 in Socotra, tomato, 1000 in Socotra, potatoes 925 in Socotra, green peppers 1969 in Almahra, hot peppers 3250 in Socotra, carrots 1250 in Socotra and cucumbers 1270 in Abyan, okra 2300 in Seyiun, while the lowest price of onions reached 247 in Sayun,

tomato 308 in Aden, potato 453 in Taiz, green pepper 583 in Al-Jawf, hot pepper 595 in Al-Jawf, cucumber 623 in Al-Jawf, carrot 575 in Al-Jawf and okra 623 riyals/kg in Al-Jawf (Fig 2a and 2b).



Retail Prices of fruits: The average retail price for mango, grape, banana, and pomegranate, 1299, decrease of 3% compared to the previous month, then grapes 1021 with a decrease of 28.4%, bananas 571, increase 2.6%, and pomegranates 2000 riyal / kg, increase 284.6%. The highest price of grapes 1500 in Shabwa, bananas 1000 in Socotra, pomegranates 2000 in Mukalla, while the lowest price of mangoes

850 in Al-Jawf. Grapes 542 in Al-Jawf, bananas 417 in Aden, and pomegranates 520 riyals/kg in Marib. (Fig 3a and 3b).

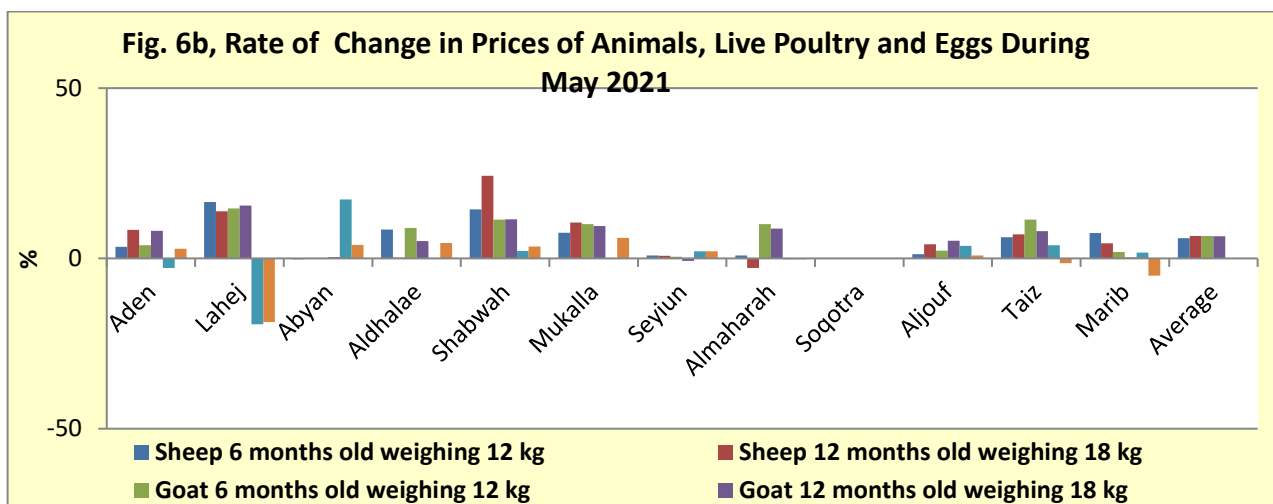
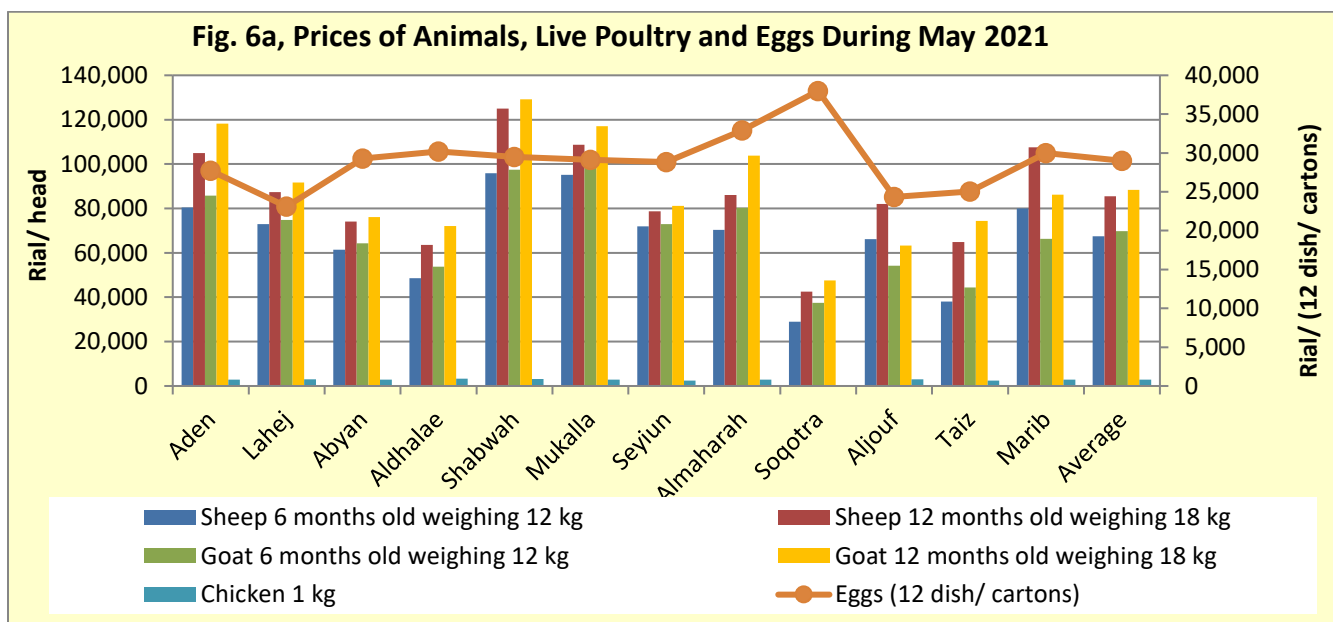


3.2 Livestock and Product Prices

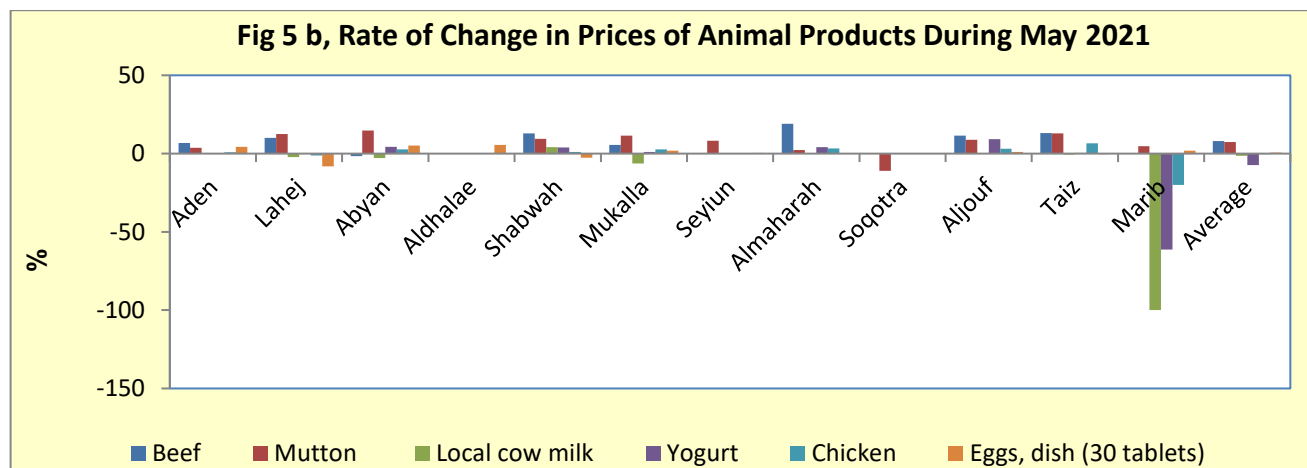
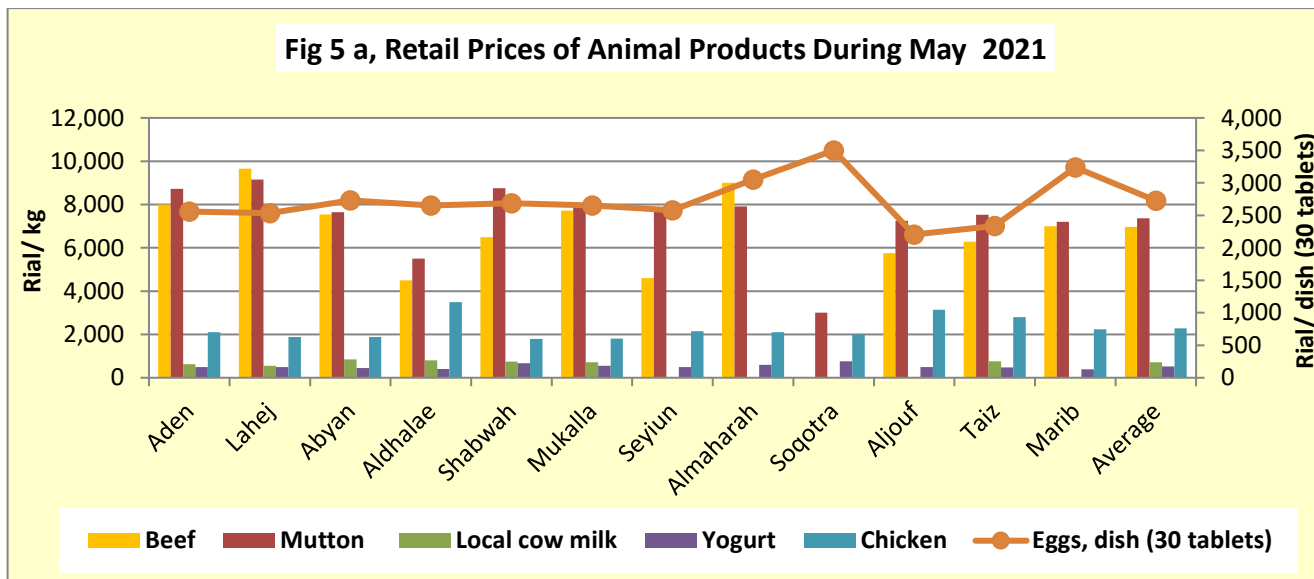
Animals, live poultry and eggs: Animals, live poultry and eggs were available in May 2021 and they were (sheep 6 months old weighing 12 kg and 12 months old weighing 18 kg), (goat 6 months old weighing 12 kg and 12 months old weighing 18 kg), chicken 1 kg and eggs (12 dish/ cartons). Their average prices compared to previous month were respectively 67498, increase 5.9%, 85,458, increase 6.6%, 69,742 increase 6.6%, 88399 riyal/head, increase 6.5%, 2896 riyal/chicken, decrease 0.1%, 29003 riyal /carton, decrease of 0.2%, compared to the previous month.

The highest average price of sheep (6 months, weighing 12 kg) was 95833 in Shabwa, the lowest price was 29000 riyal/head in Socotra, the highest average price of sheep (12 months, weighing 18 kg) was 125,000 in Shabwa and the lowest price was 42000 riyal/head in Socotra. The highest price of a goat (6 months, weighing 12 kg) was 105250 in Mukalla, the lowest price in Socotra was 37500 riyal/head, and the highest price of a goat (12 months, weighing 18 kg) reached 129167 in Mukalla, and the lowest price in Socotra was 47500 riyal/head. The highest price for live chicken was 3117 in Shabwa, while the lowest price was 2413 riyal in Seiyun. The highest price for eggs (carton) reached 38000 in Socotra, and the lowest price was 23100 riyal/carton in Lahj.

(Fig 4a and 4b).



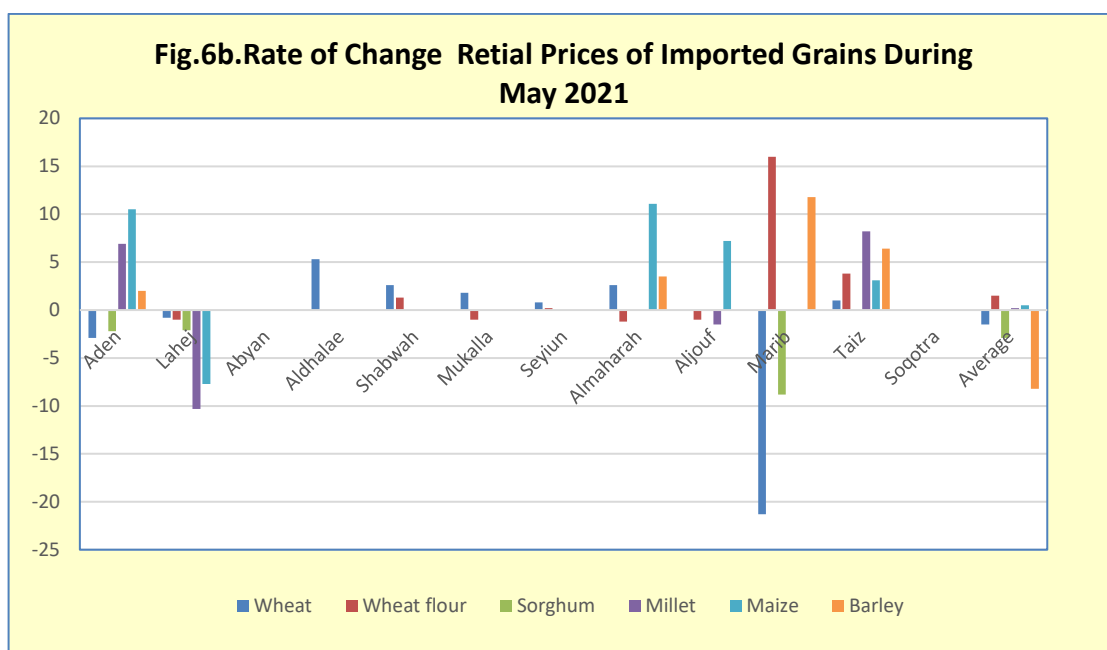
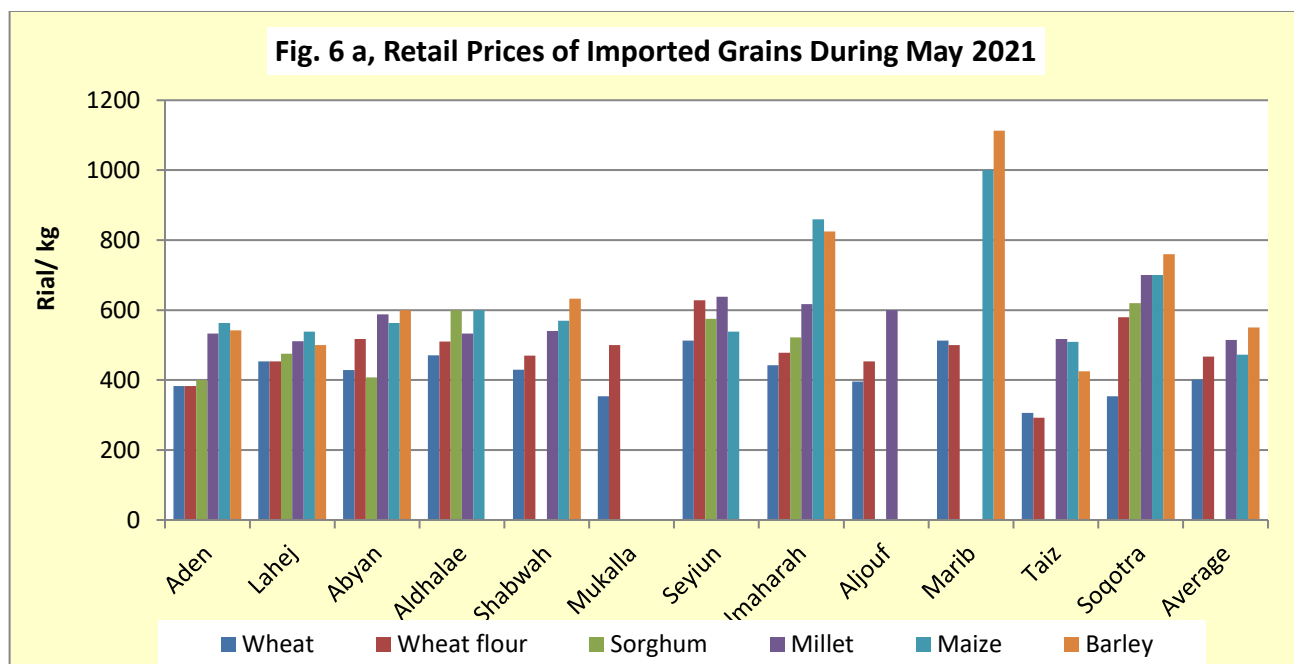
Retail Prices of Animal Products: Average retail prices for beef, Mutton, and chicken meat 6960, an increase of 8.1%, 7371 increase 3.7%, and 2894 riyal / kg, an increase of 3.7%, respectively. The average retail price of local cow's milk was 732 riyals/liter, an increase of 7.3%, and yogurt 524 riyal/500 grams, decrease 7.3%. And table eggs 2727 riyal/dish (30 pieces), increase 0.6% compared to the previous month. The highest retail price for beef, mutton and chicken reached 9656 in Lahj, 9150 in Lahj riyal/kg, while the lowest price was 4500 in Al-Dhalea, 3000 in Socotra riyals/ kg. The highest retail price for local milk 850 riyal/ liter in Abyan, while the lowest price was recorded in Lahj 550 riyal / liter, and the highest price for yogurt was 763 in Socotra, while the lowest price was recorded at 388 riyal in Marib, and the highest price for an egg dish was 3500 riyalin Socotra, while the lowest was 2336 riyal/ dish (30 tablets) in Al-Jawf (Fig5a5b).



Challenges of production and marketing of agricultural products:

- ❖ High production costs due to the increase in fuel prices and the rise in the prices of various agricultural inputs because of the deterioration of the local currency exchange rates against foreign currencies.
- ❖ Weak purchasing power due to low per capita income and widespread unemployment among young people who are able to work.
- ❖ The lack of modern means of storage for farmers' products in the central markets and means of transportation exposes farmers to great losses.
- ❖ High concentrated diets, especially in poultry feeding, due to the deterioration of the local currency against hard currencies.
- ❖ The farmer cannot market his animals that he raises due to the high costs of transporting them. Rather, they are sold through intermediaries, and the purchase is made from homes or from the farm door, and this mediator controls the price.
- ❖ Fear of the spread of the Corona virus COVID-19, and this will expose farmers to great losses due to the difficulty of marketing their products and will affect the livelihoods of small farmers who depend on their main income from animal production.

3.3 Retail prices of imported food commodities (grains): Average retail prices for imported cereals (wheat, flour, sorghum, millet, maize, and barley) 432, a decrease of 1.5%, 500, an increase of 1.5%, 545, a decrease of 9.2%, 582, an increase of 0.2%, 581, an increase of 0.5%, and 613 riyals/kg, a decrease of 8.2%, respectively. The highest price of wheat was 513 in Shabwa and Almahra, flour 628 in Shabwa, sorghum 620 in Marib, millet 700 in Marib, maize 1000 riyals/kg in Almahra, while the lowest price of wheat was 306 in Al-Jawf, flour 292 in Al-Jawf, sorghum 408 in Aden, millet 515 in Taiz, maize 473 in Taiz and barley 425 in Al-Jawf (Fig.6a,6b).



3.4 Retail prices for imported commodities: The average price of imported food commodities in May 2021 compared to the previous month (beans, Faba-beans and lentils) 1020, increase 2.4%, 1271, decrease of 0.1%, and 951 riyal/kg, decrease 4.1%, respectively. The highest price of beans reached 1200 in Marib, Faba beans 1650 in Lahj and lentils 1559 in Almahra, while the lowest price of beans reached 550 in Al-Jawf, beans 524 in Al-Jawf and lentils 500 riyal/kg in Socotra. The average prices of (sugar, basmati rice, non-basmati rice, Powdered milk and salt, imported

oils, local oils and sesame oil) 559, increase of 2.4%, 1157, increase of 0.3%, 635, 5111, increase of 2.8%, 243 riyals/kg, an increase of 3%, 1524, an increase of 5.3%, 1384, an increase of 6.3%, 3669 riyal/liter, increase 2.4%, respectively. The highest price of sugar was 620 in Shabwa, basmati rice 1325 in Socotra, non-basmati rice 1100 in Socotra, powdered milk 6521 in Abyan, salt 675 riyals/kg in Socotra. The highest price for imported oils was 1820 in Shabwa, local oils 1800 in Aldhala and sesame oil 4552 riyals/liter in Almahra, while the lowest price for sugar was 510 in Al-Jawf, basmati rice 963 in Al-Dhalea, non-basmati rice 500 in Abyan, powder milk 3000 in Marib , salt. 92 riyals / kg in Aden, the lowest price for imported oils was 1113 in Al-Jawf, 920 local oils in Marib and sesame oil 3039 riyals / liter in Taiz (Fig7a and 7b).

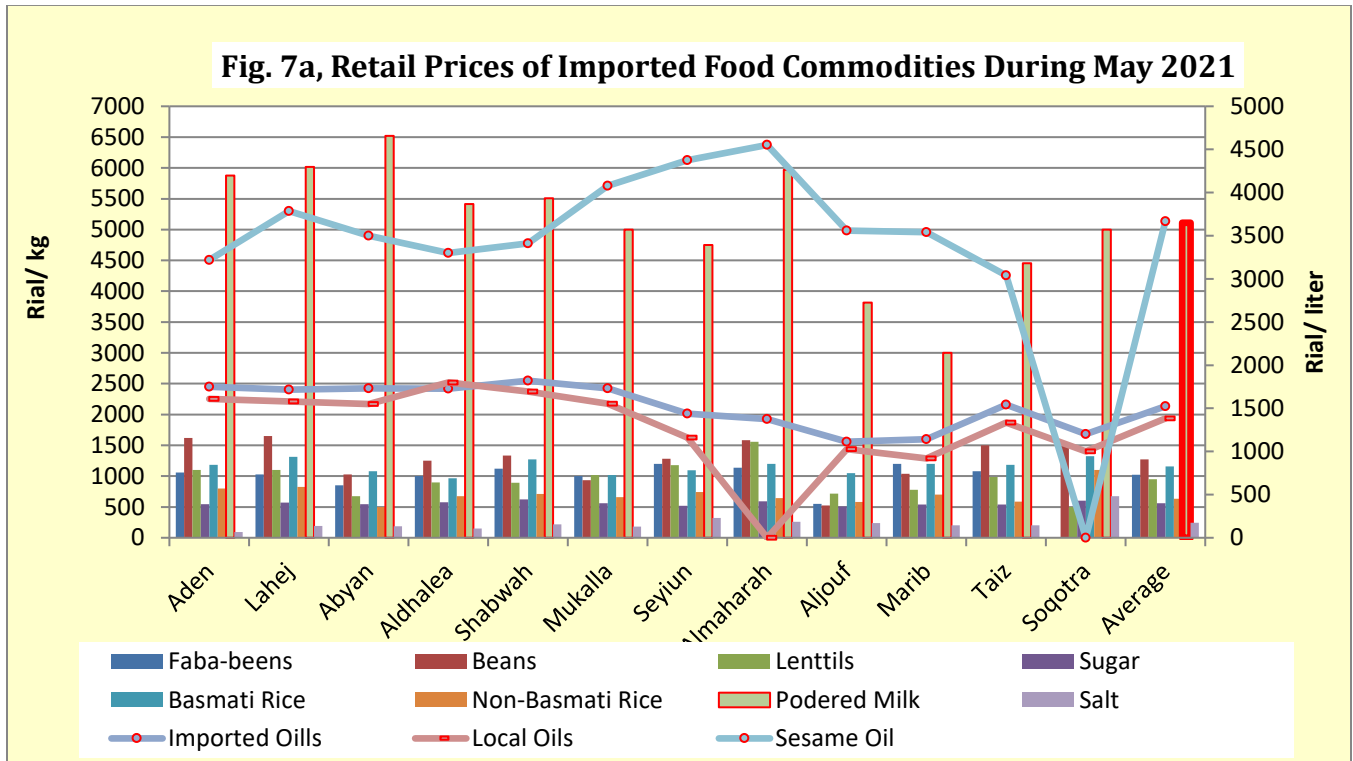
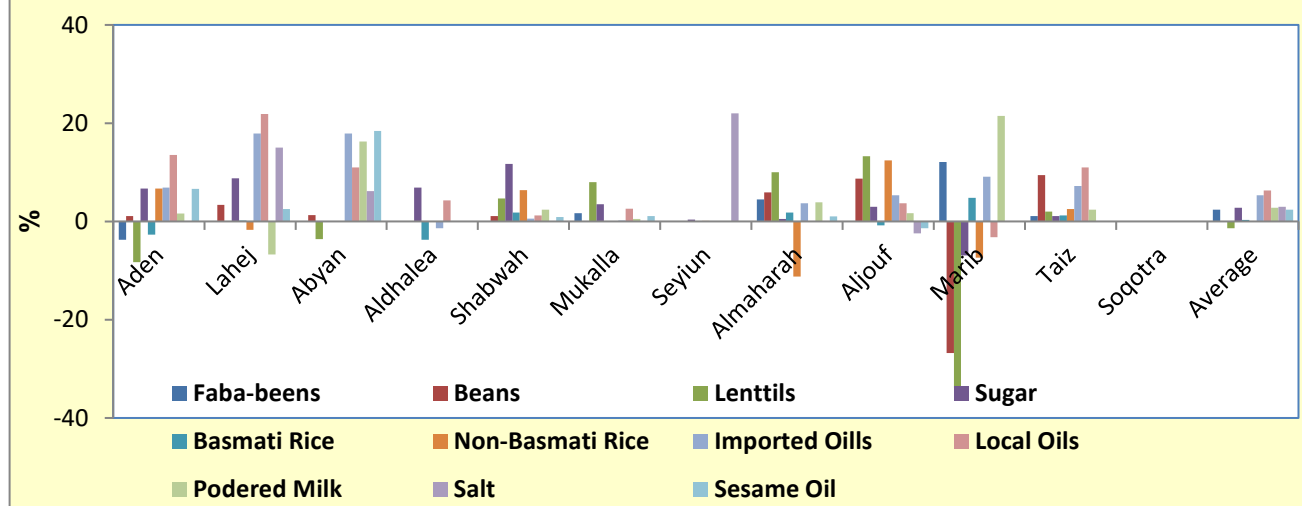


Fig. 7b, Rate of Change in Retail Prices of Imported Food Commodities During May 2021



Challenges in accessing imported food commodities:

The basic and imported food commodities were available in the governorate markets. However, access and access to food is a major problem facing most of the governorate's population, and the reasons for this include the following:

- ❖ Due to the increase in food commodity prices because of the fall in the local currency and the instability of the local currency exchange rates against foreign currencies.
- ❖ Fluctuating imports of food commodities because of the poor availability of cash in hard currency on the one hand, and the impact of the Corona pandemic on international shipping and the depletion of the Saudi deposit at the Central Bank of Yemen.
- ❖ The high costs of transporting food commodities between governorates.
- ❖ The decrease in foreign remittances because of imposing high residence fees for Yemeni workers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the return of a large part of them to the homeland, in addition to the effects of the Corona pandemic that led to the loss of expatriates rather than their workers as a result of the urbanization imposed by neighboring countries
- ❖ Lack of work opportunities, widespread unemployment among young people who can work, and an increase in the number of the poor and their inability to provide the minimum basic food requirements.
- ❖ The presence of IDPs from the governorates in which the war prevails, and there are no statistics to know their status in relation to the food situation and their impact on the food situation in the governorates to which they are displaced.

- ❖ Failure to provide the governorates with adequate allocations of domestic gas from the Yemeni Gas Company Marib, which results in the emergence of a parallel market that drains the citizen's income due to the high price of this material. And this problem has been for years.
- ❖ Delaying the arrival of goods because of inspection in neighboring countries, which raises the shipping cost and raises the insurance fees for imported goods, considering Yemen an insecure country.

3.5 Retail Prices of Fish Products

Fish Retail Prices: The average retail prices for target fish during May 2021 compared to the previous month for monitored fish (Thamd, Sakhla, Bagha and Jahsh) 3829, increase 0.7%, 7159, increase 0.5%, 2209, increase 9.1%, and 3855, increase 8.8%, respectively. The highest price of Thamd was 5500 in Lahj, Al-Sakhla 9750 in Aden, Bagha 2767 in Aden, 6875 riyals/kg in Taiz, while the lowest price of Thamd was 2,633 in Socotra, Al-Sakhla 4875 in Marib, and Bagha 1863 in Lahj and Al-Jahsh 2250 riyals/kg in Al-Mahra. (Fig 8a and 8b).

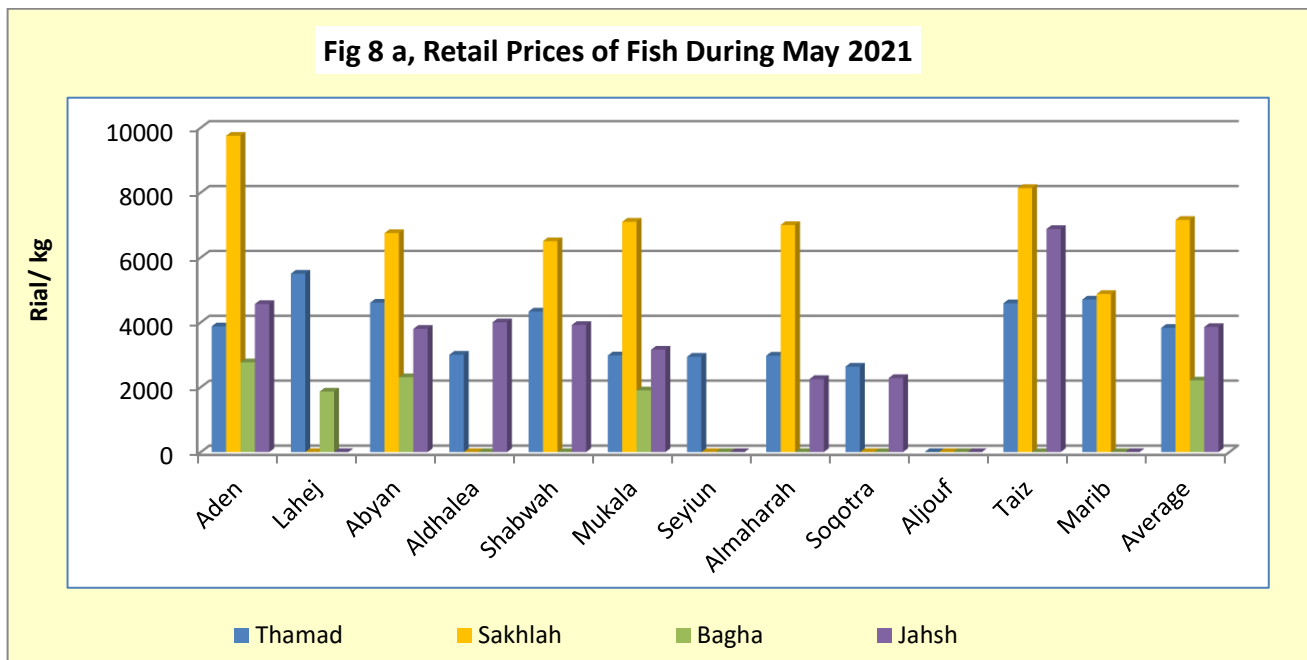
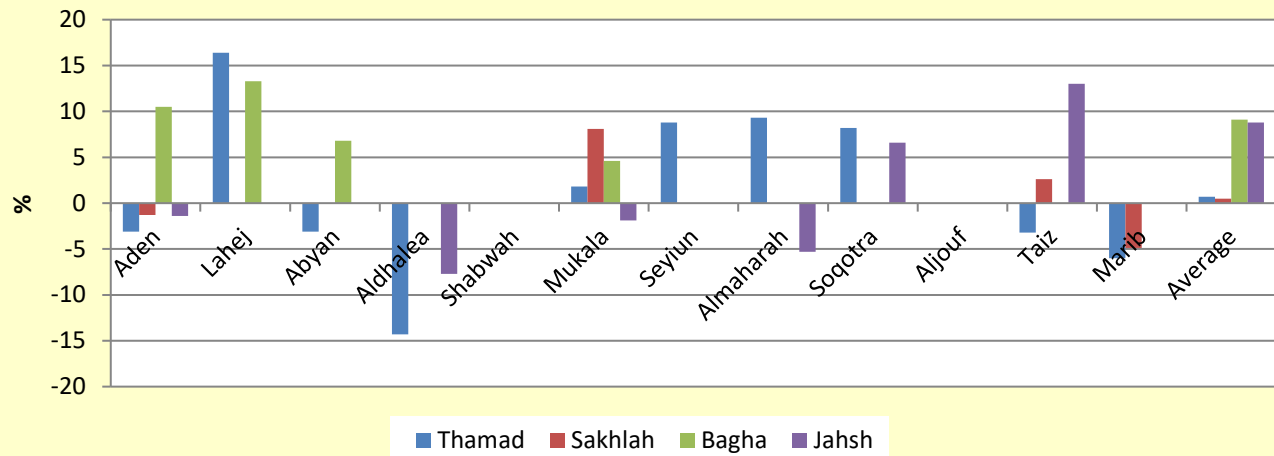


Fig 8 b, Rate of Change in Prices of Fish During May 2021



Challenges facing fish activity:

- ❖ Lack of production due to the lack of suitable preservation devices on the boat.
- ❖ Old boats, unqualified specifications, and old means of fishing also do not enable the fisherman to sail to the places where the fish are found.
- ❖ Low quality fish.
- ❖ The high price of snow.
- ❖ Sometimes there is no ice in the drop-off centers.
- ❖ The lack of facilities and facilities in the landing center yards that help the process of storing and preserving fish and maintaining quality.
- ❖ Low level of income.
- ❖ Inability to obtain soft loans and financial facilities.
- ❖ The inability to maintain boats and equipment, as there is no central workshop serving the fishermen in the coastal areas.
- ❖ The inability to purchase modern equipment for trapping and locating fish locations.
- ❖ Transportation difficulties.
- ❖ Many transports in open carts
- ❖ Rough roads and difficult access from one center to another.
- ❖ Increasing fuel prices and transportation prices.
- ❖ The absence of fish research.
- ❖ Lack of knowledge of fish stocks.

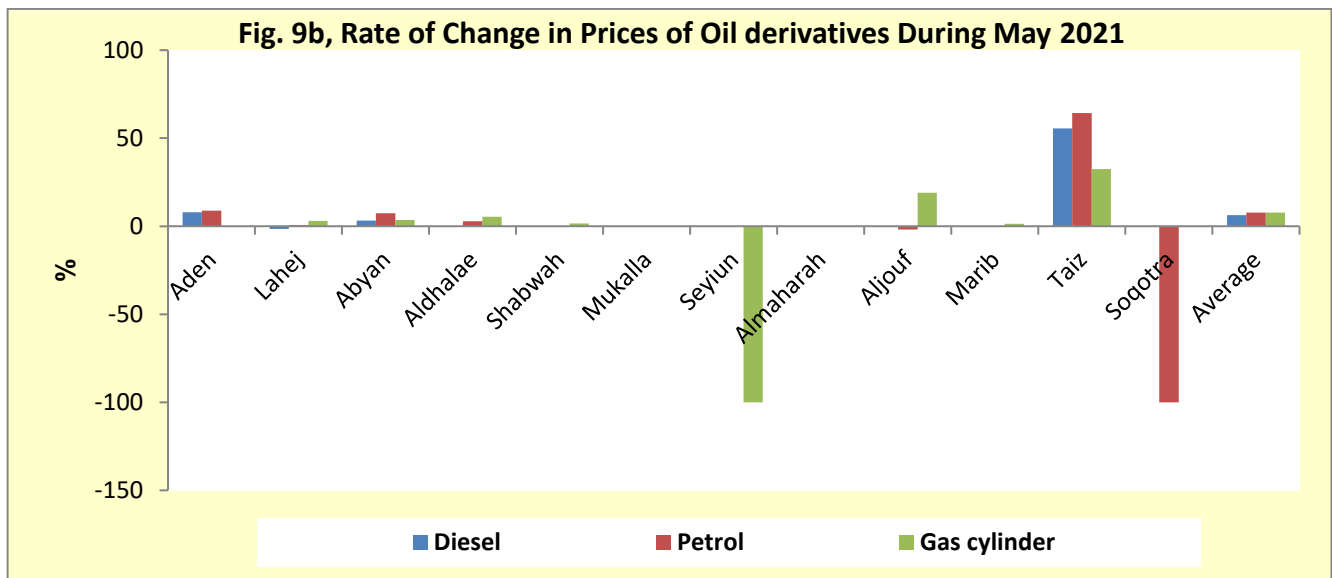
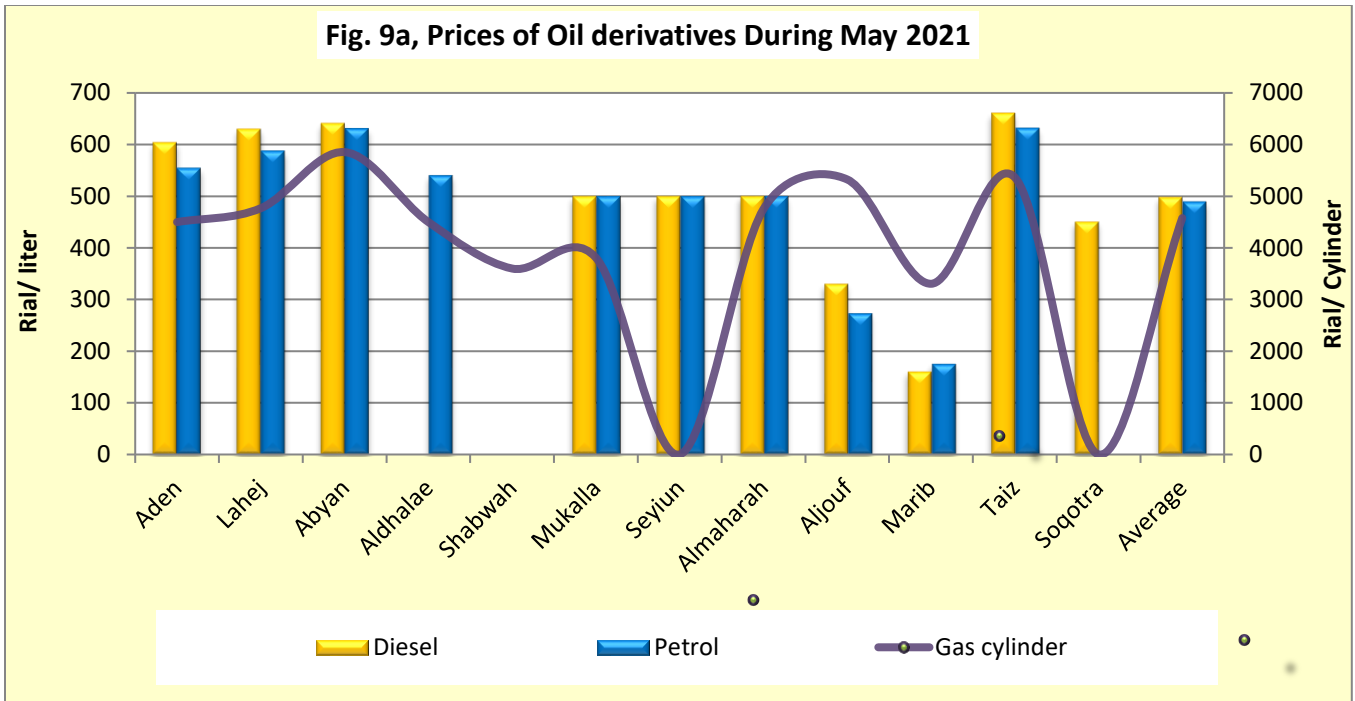
- ❖ Unavailability of a research boat.

Suggestions and recommendations:

- ❖ Support with modern boats.
- ❖ Work to support the fisherman by installing tanks on boats to keep fish with modern specifications.
- ❖ Awareness of fishermen on the importance of quality and handling.
- ❖ Support in building woodland yards and landing sites equipped with preservation and handling facilities.
- ❖ Support by providing plants and ice factories close to the drop-off centers.
- ❖ Supporting coastal communities by repairing roads, linking landing centers and markets.
- ❖ Supporting the construction and provision of a station (central workshop) for the maintenance of boats and equipment in coastal areas, serving all fishermen.
- ❖ Supporting fishermen by providing safety tools at sea.
- ❖ Providing the necessary funds to carry out fish research.

3.6 Fuel Availability:

Oil derivatives (petrol and diesel) and domestic gas: The average official diesel price in May 2021 was 498 riyals / liter. With increase of 6.2% over the previous month, Taiz recorded the highest price of 661 riyals, while Marib recorded the lowest price of 160 riyals. This substance is not available in Al-Dhalea and Shabwa. The average official oil price in May was 489 riyal, an increase of 7.7% over the previous month, and Taiz recorded the highest price of 632 Riyals/liter, while Marib recorded the lowest price of 175 riyal/liter. Marib and Al-Jawf considered the official gas cylinder price in May 4577 riyal/cylinder, an increase of 7.7% over the previous month. Abyan recorded the highest price of 5854 riyal, while Marib recorded the lowest price of 3305 riyals. The official price in Socotra is not always available, as well as Seiyun, which was not available only this month (Fig. 9a, 9b).



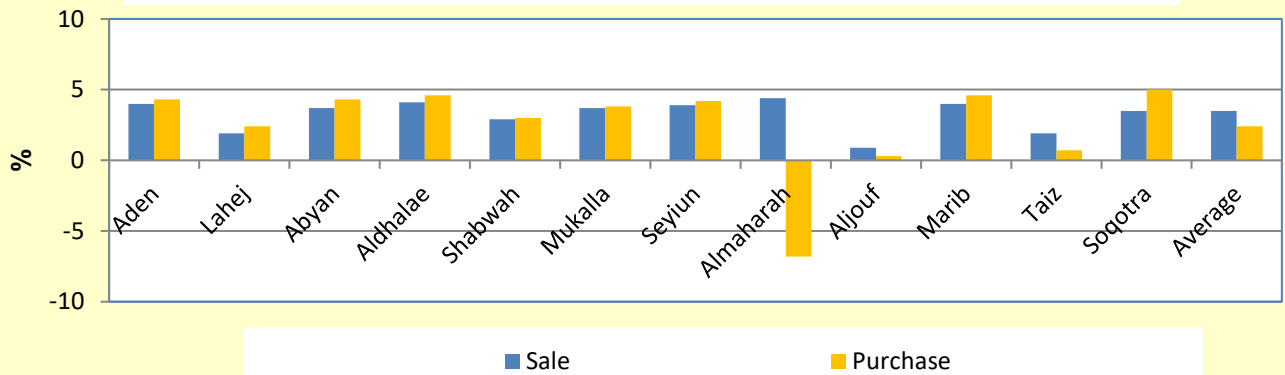
3.7 Currency Exchange Rate:

The average selling exchange rate for the month of May 2021 amounted to 860 riyal, increase 3.5% from the previous month, while the average purchase price of 863 riyal, increase from the previous month, was 2.4%. Prices rose in all governorates, all with simple percentages less than 5%, after the dollar witnessed some improvement in the last month. The highest purchase exchange rate in Marib reached 912 riyal, and the lowest purchase exchange rate in Al-Jawf was 648 riyal. The other is followed by Taiz governorate, because there are two prices in the governorates (Fig 10a and 10b).

Fig. 10a, Rate of Sale and Purchase of US Dollar against Rial for May 2021



Fig. 10a, Change in Rate of Sale and Purchase of US Dollar against Rial for May 2021



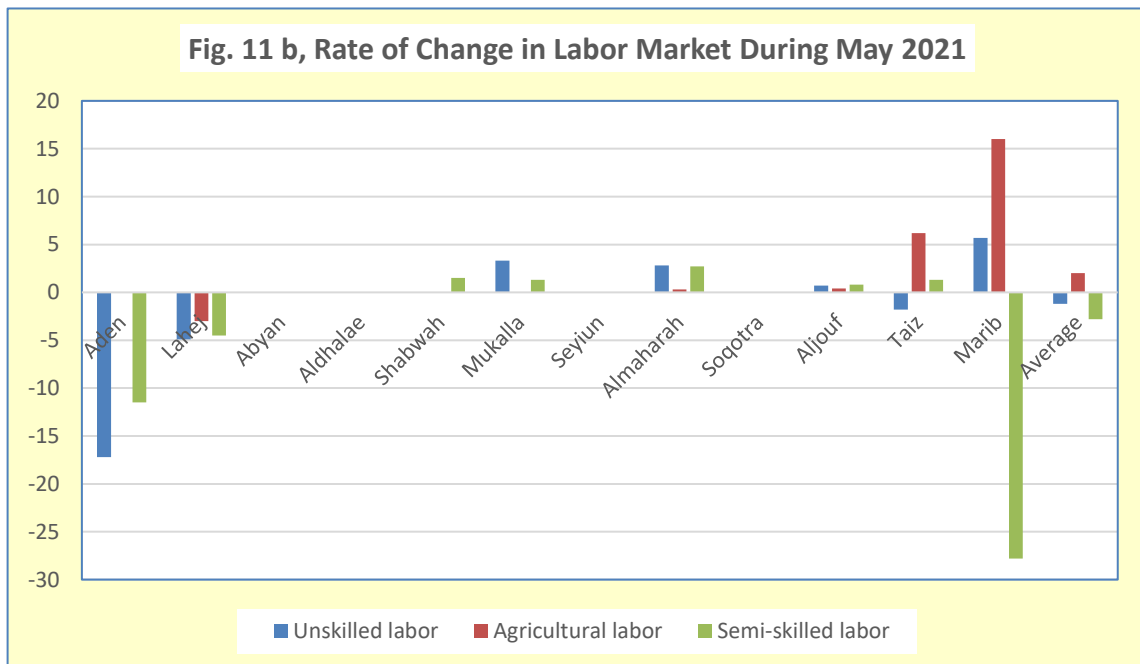
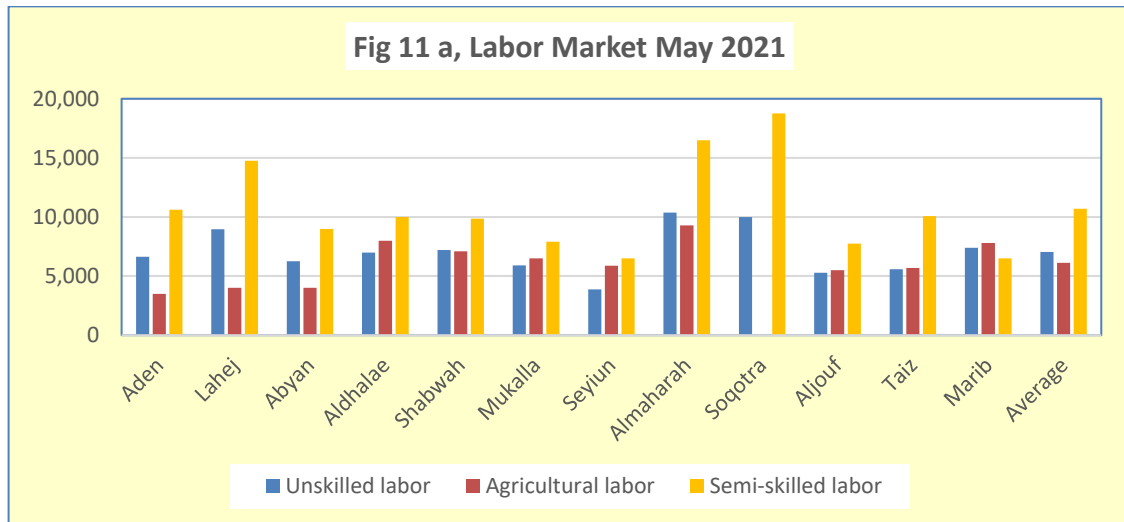
3.8 Job opportunities and the labor market

Unskilled labor: The average wage for unskilled workers during the month of May 2021 was 7039 rial / day, a decrease of 1.0% compared to the previous month. The highest average wage was 10000 rial/day in Socotra, while the lowest average wage was 3875 rial/day in Seyiun.

Agriculture labor: The average wages of agricultural workers during the month of May, 6115 rial / day, an increase of 2% compared to the previous month. The highest average wage for agricultural

workers was 9281 riyal / day in Almaharha, while the lowest average wage for agricultural labor was 3500 riyal / day in Aden.

Semi-skilled labor: The general average wages for semi-skilled workers during May, 10685 riyal / day, decrease 2.8% compared to the previous month. The highest average wage for semi-skilled workers was 18,750 riyal / day in Socotra, while the lowest average wage was 6500 riyal / day in Seiyun Marib. (Fig 11a, 11b).

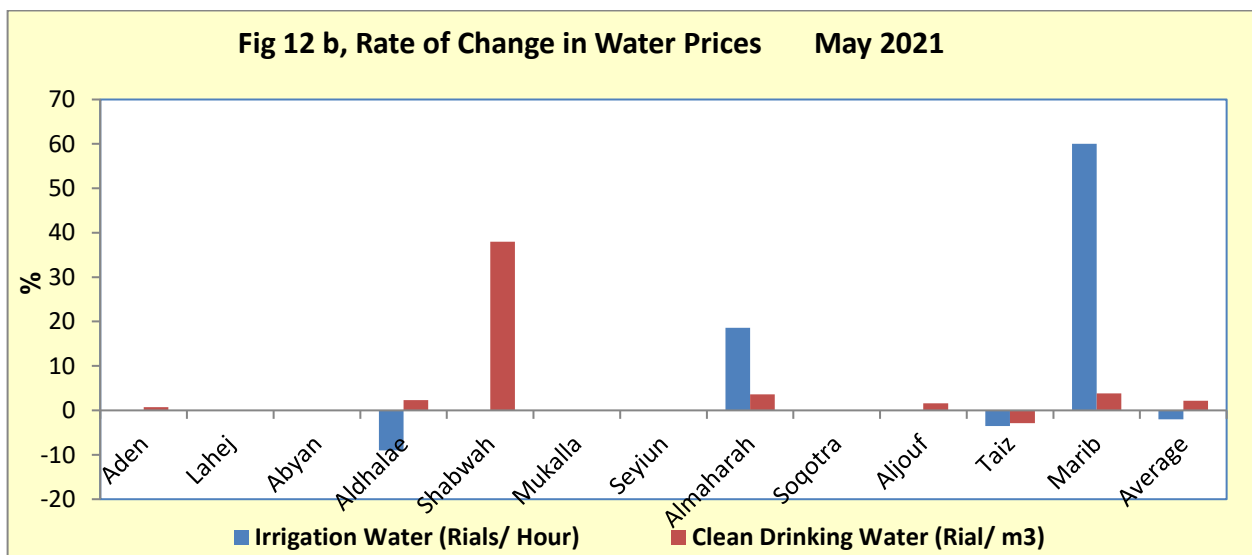
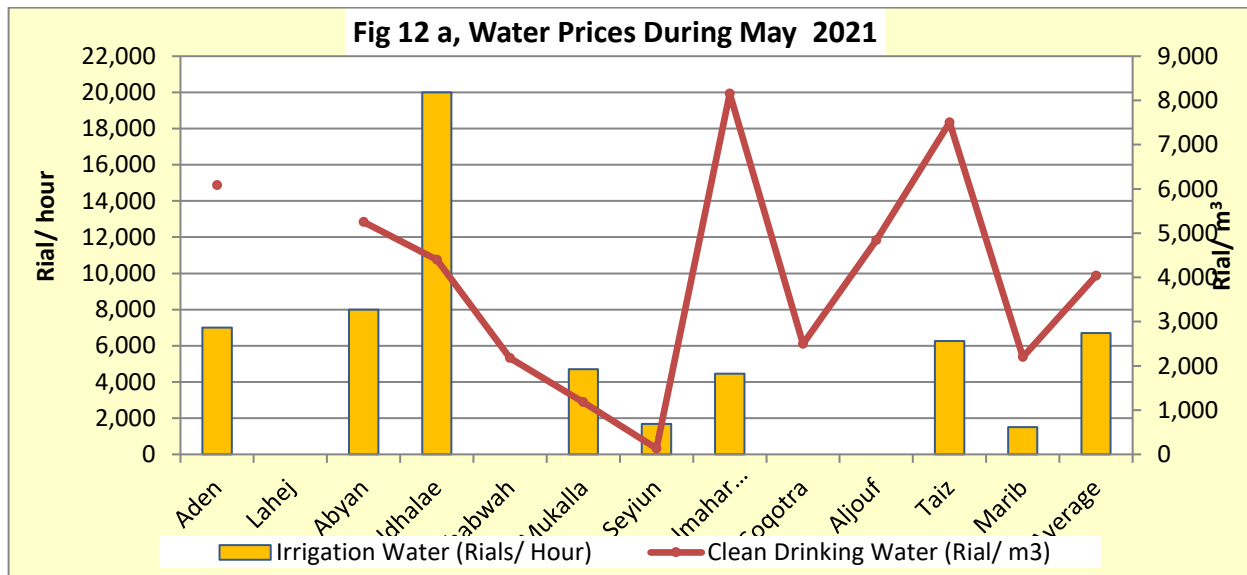


4. Food Utilization:

4.1 Water and Environment

Irrigation Water: average price of irrigation water in May 2021, was 6700 riyal/ hour, decrease of 7% over the previous month, and the highest price was 20000 in Dhalea and the lowest price was 1500 riyal / hour in Marib. (Fig 12a, 12b).

Clean drinking water: The average price of drinking water in May 2021, 4039 riyal / m3, increase of 2.2%, the highest price was 7505 in Taiz, and the lowest price of 134 riyal per cubic meter was in Seyiun. (Fig 12a, 12b).



4.2 Climate

Climatic data was monitored from the automatic monitoring stations for the month of May 2021 for five cities, namely, Serfeet in Almahra governorate- Aldhlea -Alkod in the Abyan governorate and the Shihr in the Hadhramaut governorate, and Almaafer city in Taiz governorate

4.2.1 Sarfeet (Almaharha):

The highest wind gust during 15 minutes during the month of May was 9.7 m/s, while the lowest wind gust value for 15 minutes was 4.2 m/s. The highest value recorded for the total wind speed during the 24 hours during the month of May was 159 km/day, while the lowest speed recorded was 63.6 km/day. The highest temperature recorded for the month of May in the automatic monitoring station of Sarafit city was 38.0 degrees Celsius, knowing that the monthly average maximum temperature for this month was 30.9 degrees Celsius. While the lowest minimum temperature was 19.6 degrees Celsius.

The highest relative humidity was 100%. While the lowest relative humidity recorded during this month was 7%, knowing that the monthly average of the lowest relative humidity was 35%.

Rainfall was recorded during five days in this month and was light in total (1.0, 0.1, 0.1, 1.8, and 0.2 mm). The hours of solar brightness recorded in this month in Sarafit city ranged between 10.88 and 0.22 (10 hours, 88% of the hour and 22% of the hour), and the day with the least hours of sunshine corresponded to the day in which the largest amount of rain fell (1.8 mm), knowing that the monthly average number of sunshine hours is 7.70 (7 hours and 70% of an hour), which indicates the high hours of sunshine during the month, which leads to a high amount of evaporation and transpiration.

As for the evaporation and transpiration process, it is noticeable that the lowest amount recorded during this month was 1.3 mm/day, which coincided with the day when the largest amount of rain was recorded (1.8 mm) and also the lowest maximum temperature (24.9 d.m.). While the largest value recorded for evaporation and transpiration during this month was 7.3 mm / day, which is the day on which the highest value of the highest temperature was recorded during this month (38.0 d.m.), knowing that the monthly average recorded for the process of evaporation and transpiration is 5.0 mm / day, which is a great value . The rains did not fall except during five days only and they were light. We note from Figure (2a) that the process of evaporation and transpiration and since it was the prevailing during this month, the drought was mostly on the city of Sarfit except on the 30th of May, and although the amount of rain was not Abundant (1.8 mm), but it was greater than the amount of evaporation and transpiration for that day (1.3 mm).

4.2.2 Al Dhalea (Al Dhalea city): The highest gust of wind during 15 minutes during the month of May was 11.6 m/s, while the lowest gust of wind for 15 minutes was 3.3 m/s. As for the highest value recorded for the total wind speed during the 24 hours during the month of May, it was 84 km/day, while the lowest recorded speed was 28 km/day. Note that the monthly average wind speed for the month of April was 50 km/day.

As for the highest recorded maximum temperature for the month of May, at the automatic monitoring station in Dhalea city, it was 35.0 degrees Celsius, knowing that the monthly average maximum temperature for this month was 29.9 degrees Celsius. While the lowest minimum temperature was recorded at 16.1 degrees Celsius. The highest relative humidity was 84%. While the lowest relative humidity recorded during this month was 10%, knowing that the monthly average of the lowest relative humidity was 32%. The rains were recorded during twelve days in this month and were heavy on four days (21.4, 15.5, 18.7, 39.2 mm) and medium on five days (6.1, 6.4, 6.0, 7.4 and 8.8 mm) and below average on one day (3.1 mm). and light in two days (0.2 and 0.1 mm). The hours of solar brightness recorded in this month in the city of Sarfit ranged between 10.82 and 0.0 (10 hours and 82% of the hour and zero hours) and the reason for the lack of sunshine on the second day of May is that the sky was covered with rain clouds and precipitation on that day, with Note that the monthly average number of sunshine hours is 8.38 (8 hours and 38% of an hour), which indicates an increase in the number of hours of sunshine during the month, which leads to a high amount of evaporation and transpiration. It rained during twelve days and was heavy for four days and average in Five days and below average in one day and light in two days. We note from Figure (3a) that the amount of rain was more than the evaporation and transpiration process for ten days, while the evaporation and transpiration process was greater for the rest of the days of the month.

4.2.3 Alkod (Abyan): The highest wind gust in 15 minutes was 10.0 m/s, while the lowest gust of wind in 15 minutes was about 5.7 m/s, knowing that the monthly average of the highest wind gust for 15 minutes was 7.0 m/s, which is a high value. As for the highest value recorded for the total wind speed during the 24 hours during this month, it was 197 km/day. While the lowest speed recorded for the total wind speed during the 24 hours during the month of May was 85 km / day, noting that the monthly average of the total wind speed during the 24 hours is 121 km / day, which is a relatively high number indicating that the wind speed was high during the days of this month indicate an increase in evaporation and transpiration. As for the highest recorded temperature for the month of May, it was 37.9 degrees Celsius. The lowest minimum temperature recorded in this month was 24.8 degrees Celsius.

The highest relative humidity recorded during this month was 93%. While the lowest relative humidity recorded was 27%.It did not rain at all during this month in the city of Al-Kloud .The maximum and minimum hours of solar brightness for the month of May were recorded as: 11.63 and 1.99 (11 hours and 63% of the hour and one hour and 99% of the hour), and the day in which the lowest hours of sunshine was recorded is the second day of May, and it rained on most In the Yemeni cities, thick clouds were present, knowing that the monthly average of the hours of sunshine in May amounted to 9 hours and 81% of the hour, which indicates that the number of hours of sunshine was long during the days of this month, which increases the rate of evaporation and transpiration. As for the process of evaporation and transpiration, it is noted that the lowest amount recorded this month was 2.23 mm / day, which corresponds to the same day of the second month of May. While the largest recorded value of evaporation and transpiration was 6.85 mm, the day on which the second highest value of wind flow was recorded during 24 hours during this month (188 km/day), knowing that the monthly average of evaporation and transpiration for the month of May was 5.87 mm, which is a high value. It did not rain at

all during this month. The amount of evaporation and transpiration prevailed during the month, which resulted in severe drought in the Al-Kloud area during the month of May.

4.2.4 Al-Shahir (Hadramout): The highest wind gust in 15 minutes was 10.0 m/s, while the lowest gust of wind in 15 minutes was about 5.7 m/s, knowing that the monthly average of the highest wind gust for 15 minutes was 7.0 m/s, which is a high value. As for the highest value recorded for the total wind speed during the 24 hours during this month, it was 197 km/day. While the lowest speed recorded for the total wind speed during the 24 hours during the month of May was 85 km / day, noting that the monthly average of the total wind speed during the 24 hours is 121 km / day, which is a relatively high number indicating that the wind speed was high during the days of this month indicate an increase in evaporation and transpiration. As for the highest recorded temperature for the month of May, it was 37.9 degrees Celsius. The lowest minimum temperature recorded in this month was 24.8 degrees Celsius. The highest relative humidity recorded during this month was 93%. While the lowest relative humidity recorded was 27%. It did not rain at all during this month in the city of Al-Kode. The maximum and minimum hours of solar brightness for the month of May were recorded as: 11.63 and 1.99 (11 hours and 63% of the hour and one hour and 99% of the hour), and the day in which the lowest hours of sunshine was recorded is the second day of May, and it rained on most In the Yemeni cities, thick clouds were present, knowing that the monthly average of the hours of sunshine in May amounted to 9 hours and 81% of the hour, which indicates that the number of hours of sunshine was long during the days of this month, which increases the rate of evaporation and transpiration. As for the process of evaporation and transpiration, it is noted that the lowest amount recorded this month was 2.23 mm / day, which corresponds to the same day of the second month of May. While the largest recorded value of evaporation and transpiration was 6.85 mm, the day on which the second highest value of wind flow was recorded during 24 hours during this month (188 km/day), knowing that the monthly average of evaporation and transpiration for the month of May was 5.87 mm, which is a high value. It did not rain at all during this month. The amount of evaporation and transpiration prevailed during the month, which resulted in severe drought in the Alkloud area during the month of May.

4.2.5. Al-Maafer (Taiz): The lowest value of the wind gust for 15 minutes was 6.7 m/s. The highest value recorded for the total wind speed during the 24 hours during the month of May was 182 km/day, which is a great flow speed within 24 hours, while the lowest recorded speed was 61.5 km/day. Knowing that the monthly average speed of wind flow for the month of May was 121 km/day, which is a high value that indicates a rise in wind speed during this month, which in turn leads to an increase in evaporation and transpiration. As for the highest maximum temperature of 35.9 degrees Celsius, knowing that the average monthly maximum temperature reached 32.1 degrees Celsius this month. While the lowest minimum temperature was 17.2 degrees Celsius. The highest relative humidity was 97%. While the lowest relative humidity recorded during this month was 8%, knowing that the monthly average of the lowest relative humidity amounted to 29%. The rain that fell on the city of Al-Maafer in the month of May was recorded during thirteen days and was heavy on the first day of May (28.6 mm) and average on both days. The second and seventeenth (15.0 and 11.3 mm) were below average on three days (5.0, 7.0 and 4.5 mm) and were mild on seven days (0.8, 1.4, 0.7, 2.2, 1.4, 0.5 and 1.2 mm). The

hours of solar brightness recorded in this month in the city of Al-Maafer ranged between 11.37 and 0.40 (11 hours, 37% of the hour and 40% of the hour), and the day that fell with the least hours of sunshine was the day on which the second largest amount of rain fell (15.0 mm) and the lowest maximum temperature (23.5 d.m.), and the monthly average of the number of hours of sunshine was 7.86 (7 hours and 86% of the hour), which indicates the high hours of sunshine during the month, which leads to a high amount of evaporation and transpiration. As transpiration, it is noticeable that the lowest amount recorded during this month was 1.3 mm/day, which is the day on which the second largest amount of rain fell (15.0 mm) and the lowest maximum temperature (23.5 dm). While the largest value was 7.4 mm / day, knowing that the monthly average recorded for the process of evaporation and transpiration is 5.3 mm / day, which is a large value that indicates a high amount of evaporation and transpiration. The rain fell during thirteen days and was heavy on the first day of May (28.6 mm), medium on the second and seventeenth days (15.0 and 11.3 mm), below average on three days (5.0, 7.0 and 4.5 mm) and was light on seven days (0.8, 1.4, 0.7, 2.2, 1.4, 0.5 and 1.2 mm). The amount of rain was greater than the process of evaporation and transpiration in only four days in the month of May, and that the process of evaporation and transpiration was greater and prevalent during the rest of the month, even on rainy days, when the amount of rain was recorded 4.5 mm, and the amount of evaporation and transpiration was about 6 mm.

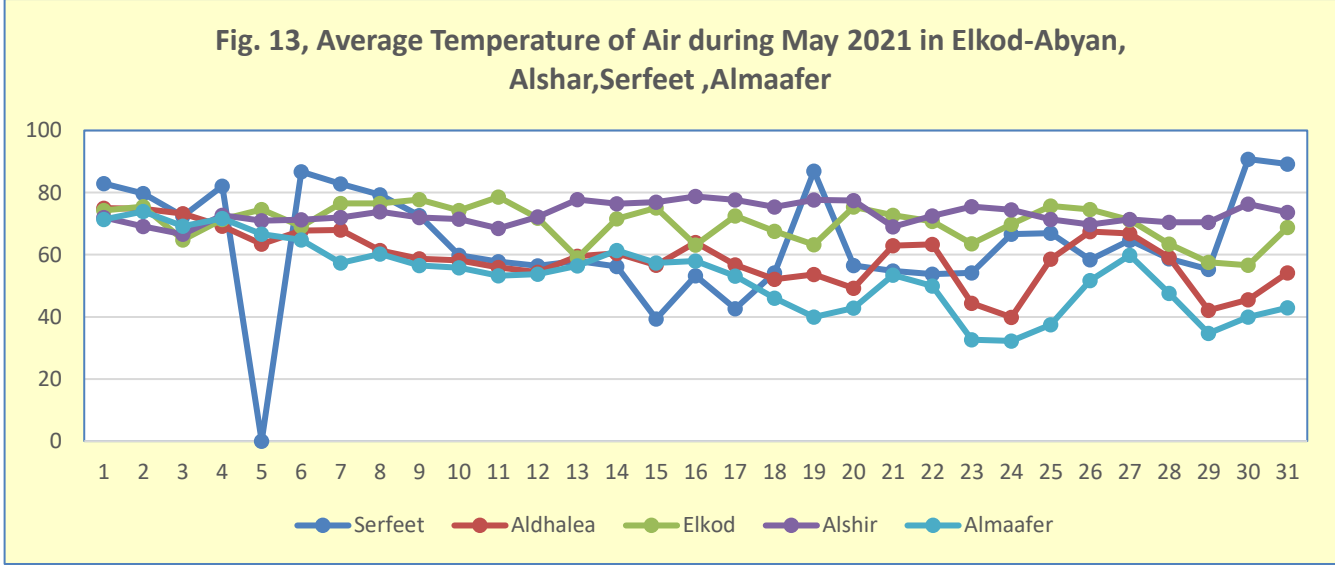
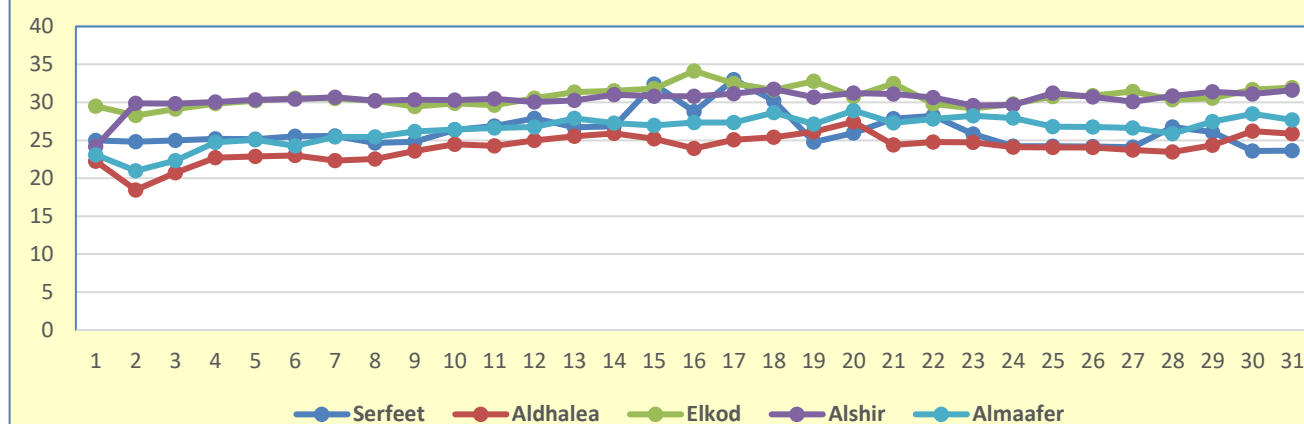


Fig. 14, Average Relative Humidity of Air (RH) during May 2021 in Elkod- Abyan, Alshahr, Serfeet, Almaafer



5. Desert Locust

Situation

During May, scattered immature and mature solitaries adults were seen in the eastern interior on the plateau southwest of Thamud (1717N/4955E) while scattered mature solitaries adults were present near Nisab (1430N/4629E). No locusts were seen in the interior near Bayhan (1452N/4545E), Ataq (1435N/4649E), Wadi Hadramaut, and on the Thamud plateau near Hazar (1744N/4901E) and Ramah (1727N/5034E).

• FORECAST

Small-scale breeding is likely to occur in areas of recent rainfall in the interior between Marib, Ataq and Thamud. This may be supplemented by immature groups and small swarms arriving from Saudi Arabia during June.

6. Heavy rain and floods:

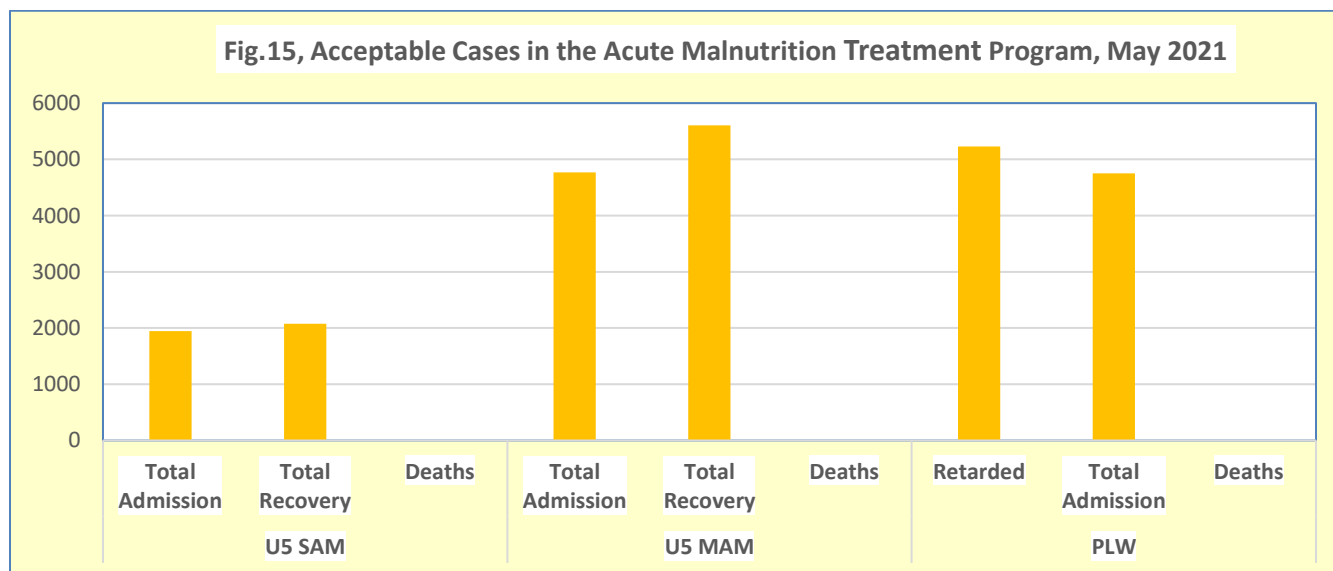
Heavy rains continued into the first week of May across some parts of Yemen causing massive flash flooding. The largest flood impact was experienced in Aden, Hadramout, Hajjah, Lahj, Abyan, Dhamar, Marib and Al Bayda governorates. Field reports indicate that the number of affected families has gone up from 3,730 on 4 May to 6,855 families by 9 May. Most of the affected people are internally displaced people (IDPs) who are living in inadequate shelters. In the district of Tarim, Hadramout Governorate, authorities have reported that flood water swept through parts of the town, causing extensive damage to property, farms and infrastructure, including houses, power supply, roads, sewage system and sites for IDPs.

7. Health & Nutritional:

The Health and Nutrition Report for the month of May 2021 was submitted based on the reports sent by the Food Security Information Coordination Units in the governorates (Aden, Shabwa, Abyan, Lahj, Hadramout Al-Wadi, Hadramawt Al-Sahel, Taiz, Al-Dhalea, Almaharha, Socotra, Al-Jawf and Marib).

Nutrition: There is a decrease in the number of admissions for severe acute malnutrition (CMAM U5) from the previous month, at a rate of -34.85%, and the rates of change for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate (MAM) were -42.03% and -31.38 %, respectively, from the previous month. There is a decrease in the cure rate for cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) compared to the previous month by -19.85% and -13.83%, respectively. One death was recorded in the program during the month of May 2021, and it was in Almaharha.

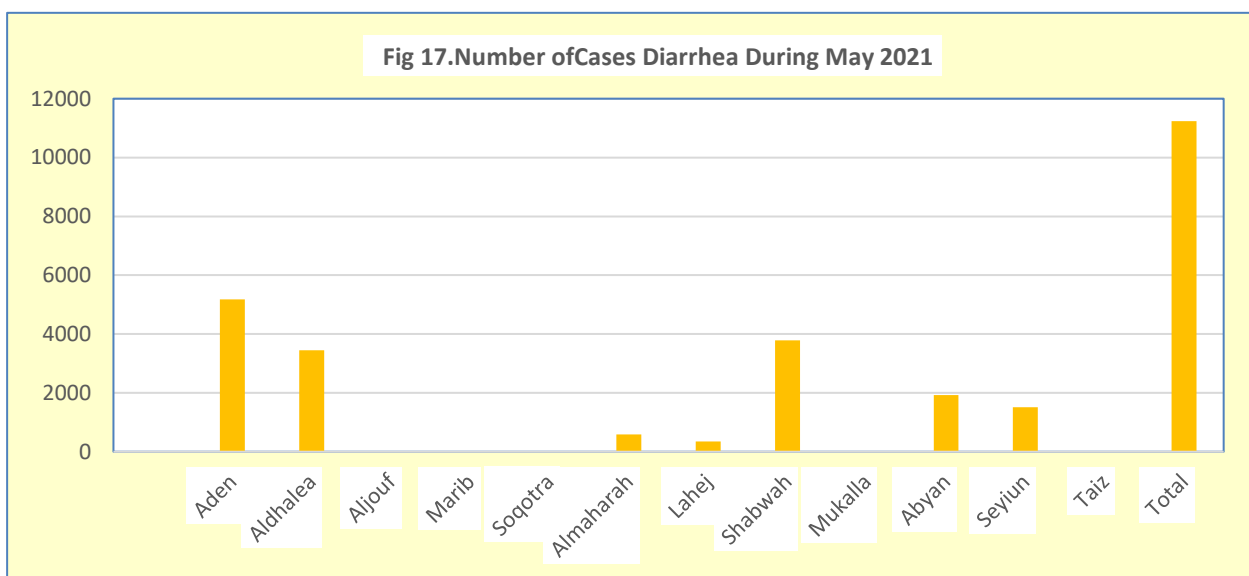
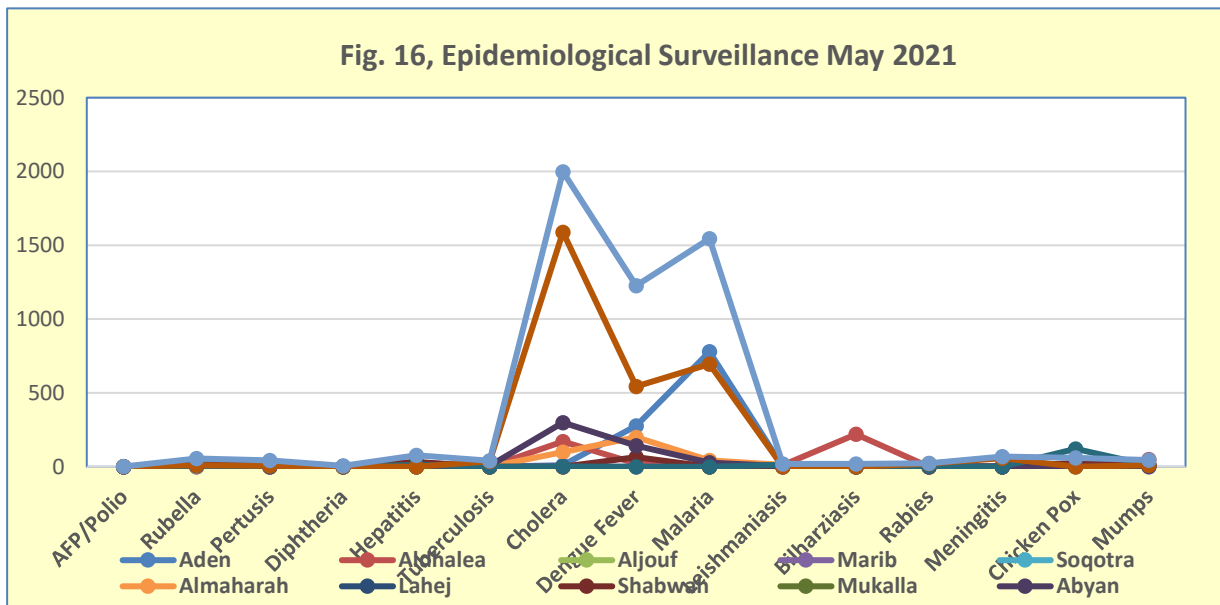
With regard to acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating mothers (PLW), there is also a decrease in the number of admissions compared to the previous month, at a rate of -30.35%, and also in the number of recoveries, with a change of -17.33% from the previous month. Deaths among pregnant and lactating mothers are recorded in Almaharha Governorate Fig.15.



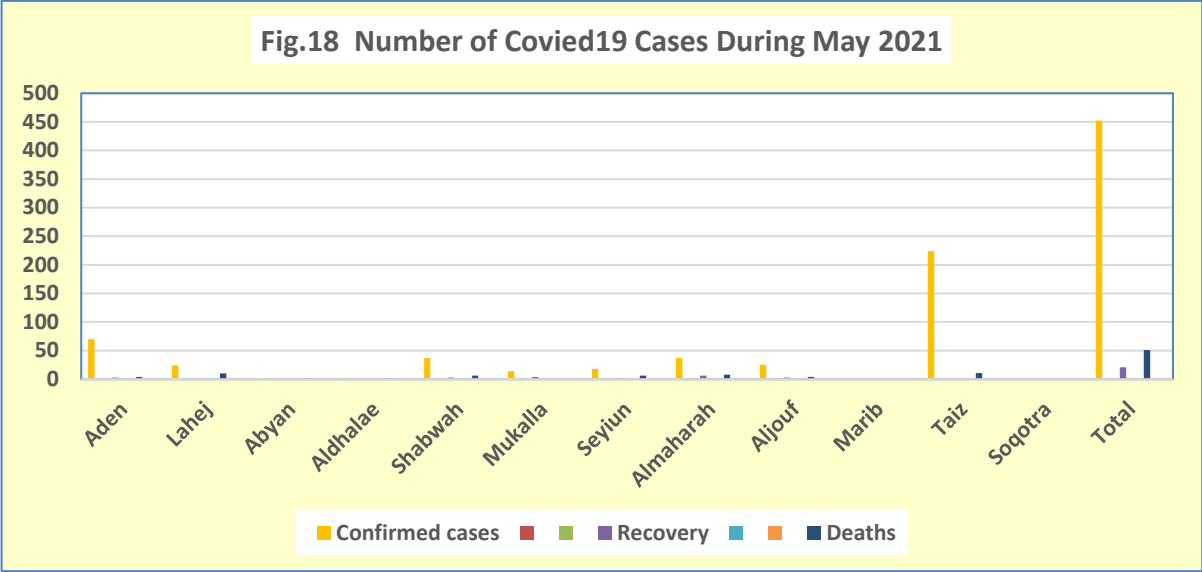
Epidemiological surveillance: Fig No. (16), shows the governorates of Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Shabwah, and Taiz, which were reported, it was noted that:

- ❖ The total cases of epidemic diseases during the month of May 2021, reached about 16466 cases, with a decrease from the previous month -30.78% percent. This is as a result of non-reporting by some governorates, and the highest rate of reports among the reported governorates was Aden (6343 cases).

- ❖ The majority of reported cases are acute diarrhea (11239 cases), with a decrease of -43.73% from the previous month, and most of them were in Aden Governorate (5173 cases, Fig.17).
- ❖ A decrease in the reporting of suspected dengue fever compared to the previous month, at a rate of -43.51%, and most of the reporting was in Taiz Governorate with about 543 cases.
- ❖ An increase in the reporting of malaria by 69.15% over the previous month, mostly in Aden Governorate, with a number of 779 cases.
- ❖ There is a clear increase in the reporting rates of some other epidemic diseases such as cholera and tuberculosis, with rates exceeding 100%.



Covid 19: Fig No. (18) show the spread of Covid 19, where the total number of laboratory-confirmed cases is PCR. 452 cases, with a decrease rate of -76.51% from the previous month. Most of the confirmed cases are in Taiz Governorate, 224 cases, followed by Aden with 70 cases. The number of deaths reached 51 cases, with a decrease rate of -84.78% percent from the previous month, most of them in Taiz governorate with 11 cases, followed by Al Dhale'e with 10 cases.



8. Conclusions:

Food commodities were available during the month of May 2021 from the local production and imports of various food commodities. However, citizens found great difficulties in accessing food due to the high prices, as their rise is due to several factors, the most important of which is the drop in the price of the local currency against foreign currencies. In addition, the delayed payment of salaries for a large segment of the civil and military employees for several months and the decrease in foreign transfers because of imposing high residence fees for Yemeni workers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the return of many expatriates has doubled the suffering and difficulties in accessing food.

9. Recommendations:

- ❖ Take all possible measures to limit the deterioration of the local currency, which is the main reason for the rise of food commodities.
- ❖ Encourage traders to import food commodities through providing required facilities to them by the state, as well as supporting and encouraging local grain production.
- ❖ Determining the prices of food commodities according to the cost with a margin profit and imposing strict control on the market prices.

- ❖ Obliging all food merchants to adhere to declaring the prices of food commodities on the front of their stores, and to take legal measures against violators.
- ❖ Increasing the monthly allocations for domestic gas to the governorates, which will lead to price stability and reduce manipulation.
- ❖ Activating the role of the health sector in managing the COVID -19 pandemic file to reduce human and material losses.
- ❖ The State must adopt the establishment of grain silos in the port of Aden to maintain a strategic stock of wheat to cope with crises.

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